THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9822. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28. 1784.

WANTED in or near GEORGE's SQUARE,

A FURNISHED HOUSE, from the first of October to Whitsunday.—For particulars, apply to Thomas Potts grocer, Bristo-Port.——Not to be repeated.

A CORNETCY

TO be SOLD, in the Second or Royal North British Dragoons, at the regulated price. Apply to Hugh Corrie clerk to the regiment.

TO BE SOLD,

A Neat English-made GIG, or two-wheelled CHAISE, with Harness complete for one horse, the property of a Gentleman.—For particulars, enquire at Home, Cleghorn, and Wilson, coachmakers, Edinburgh.

TALLOW and HOPS.

A QUANTITY of SOAP-TALLOW, of an excellent quality, just arrived from St Petersburgh, to be sold by William Douglas, Leith.——Where may be had, best KENTISH HOPS, in bags and pockets.

LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, MUSLINS, &c.

EBENEZER GAIRDNER, at his Ware-room, at the Cross, Edinburgh, has just received from the field, of his own manufacture, a large and fresh assortment of LINENS of all kinds; Sheetings, various breadths; Damasks, in suits or single cloths, of the most elegant figures; and Diapers in suits or single cloths, of the newest and neatest patterns, all execute in the best manner, which he flatters himself will give satisfaction.

He has also a large assortment of muslins, Cambrics, Lawns, Demitties, Towellings and Rubbers, and many other articles that he is selling on the most moderate terms.

He likewise manufactures, in the most elegant manner, Noblemen and Gentlemens Coats of Arms, Crests, Mottos, Cyphers, or any other device and orders execute in the best manner.

N. B. At his factory, West Port, (he sells, as formerly) Lint and Tow of all kinds, and buys and sells yarn.

ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

AT last meeting of the Incorporation of the Orphan Hospital, there was laid before them an account of the work done by the children the preceding year; and as their industry must afford great pleasure to to the patrons of the institution, the Managers have thought it proper to publish the particulars.—The Hospital at present consists of Seventy Boys and Sixty Girls.

The boys carded wool, and spun as much yarn as made 530 yards of woollen stuff, with which the children in the Hospital were clothed.—They likewise spun as much wool into yarn as made 260 pairs of stockings, which are all knit in the house.

They made and mended the whole of their own clothes.

They have made and mended the whole linen for themselves and girls.

They have bound all the books used in the Hospital, and also those given to the children who are set out to business.

The girls, besides the ordinary employment as servants in the house, spun as much yarn as produced 432 yards of linen cloth, and made all their own clothes. The younger girls were employed in making lace, which is sold in the Hospital.

The children are four hours every day at school, where they are taught reading and writing, and are instructed in the principles of religion.

By the high price of provisions, for the two last years, and the additional buildings necessary to the Hospital, the Managers have often with regret been obliged to reject many petitions for orphans in circumstances of uncommon distress. They therefore must again request the aid of the generous and humane, to enable them to extend the benefit of this useful institution to a greater number of children.

Donations are received by Mr Thomas Tod, merchant in Edinburgh, Treasurer to the Hospital.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

ANY person willing to undertake the lighting the public LAMPS belonging to the City, from sun setting to sun rising, and upholding the same, for one or more years, are desired to give in estimates.

These Lamps consist of about 400, the City's property, and will be given to the undertaker in a sound condition, and must be delivered over by him at the end of the contract in the like condition.

They are likeways desired to notify the size of the cotton wick, and the rate at which they will undertake to light and uphold a certain number of Lamps during the summer season; as well as lighting with chamber oil, the Lamps in the churches used at the evening preachings.

The persons willing to undertake the above work, are desired to give sealed estimates to James Totty, Esq; one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh, betwixt and the 6th day of September next, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

LEITH LAMPS.

ANY Person willing to contract for lighting the lamps of Leith for one, two, or three years, and to uphold the same, will please lodge their tenders within ten days of this date, in the hands of the town-clerk of Leith. Each tender so lodged to ascertain the size of the best cotton wicks, and the quantity of oil proposed to be allowed each lamp per night, and the charge weekly therefor.

The Lamps of Leith consist of about 100.

SALE of HOUSES in LEITH.

TO be Sold by private bargain, All and Haill that TENEMENT of HOUSES called Sinclair's Land, lying at the head of the Cherrie-brae in Leith, as the same are presently possessed by Mr Alexander Lindsay, session-clerk, and others; rental 22 l. 15 s.

For particulars apply to Alexander Neilson, Solicitor at Law, Leith.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup and sale, within the house of George Smith, New Inn, Aberdeen, upon Wednesday the 8th day of September next,

The Mansion-house of STONNYWOOD,

with the offices, garden, pigeon-house, and that part of the estate called the lower barony of Stonnywood, consisting of the farm in the natural possession of the proprietor, the towns and lands of Walltown, Chapel, Farburns, Bents, Longfolds, and Watertown, with the village, houses, yards, and crofts of Gruenburn, mill, multures, and sucken of Stonnywood, paper-mill, yearly fairs and the salmon-fishing in the river Don, belonging to said estate, of all which the present gross rents amount to about 475 l. Sterling. The mansion-house, which is modern and sufficient to accommodate any family, stands in a beautiful situation on the banks of the Don, within four miles of Aberdeen. The garden is inclosed with stone-walls, and well stocked with fruit-trees, and there is a complete set of farm-offices built in the most substantial manner, and covered with slated and tiled roofs. The lands hold of the Crown, and will entitle the purchaser to vote in electing a member for the county of Aberdeen, and the teinds were valued many years ago, and are exhausted.

For further particulars application may be made to Isaac Grant writer to the signet, Edinburgh, and James Thomson advocate in Aberdeen. They or either of them will satisfy enquirers as to the titles and rental. William Steed in Greenburn will show the lands.

BRASS AND YETLIN GOODS.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Brass and Yetlin Founder, Grass market, begs leave to inform the Public in general and his Friends in particular, That having lately erected a Furnace for casting iron, he hopes he can serve them with the following GOODS as reasonable as any in Edinburgh.

Window and Clock Paces.	Cods for Mill Gudgeons
Cart Bushes.	Fanner Wheels.
Plough Shoes and Moudie Boards.	Railing.
Furnace Doors, Bars, and Grates.	Hooters for Vases.
Boiling Tables.	Ditto for Smoothing Irons.
Stove Rings.	Backs for Chimney-grates.
Weights.	And many other articles too tedious to mention.
Mill Gudgeons.	

With every thing in the BRASS FOUNDERY way, done in the neatest manner, and at the most reasonable rates.

N. B. Commissions from the country punctually attended to.

☞ Work cast to any particular Model sent.

FARMS of FINGASK and KINNAIRD,

LYING in the County of PERTH, district of GOWRIE, and midway betwixt Perth and Dundee, to be let for nineteen years, viz.

	Scots Measure Acres, Dec.	
1. FLAWCRAIG, containing of arable land,	77	—
Of pasture,	11	—
Sum,	88	—
Considerable additions may soon be made.		
2. CRAIGHALL, containing of arable land,	103	·13
Of pasture,	190	—
Sum,	293	·13
3. WOODWELL, containing of arable land,	59	·85
Of pasture,	34	·44
Sum,	94	·29
An inclosure, containing 20 acres, will soon be added.		
4. CRAIGHEAD, containing, of arable land,	49	·39
Of pasture,	22	—
Sum,	71	·39
An inclosure, containing 17 acres, will soon be added.		
5. WESTLAWS, containing, of arable land,	67	·93
Of pasture,	75	·68
Sum,	143	·61
Additions of arable and pasture land will soon be made.		
6. BERRYBANKS, containing, of arable land,	36	·55
Of pasture,	158	·95
Sum,	195	·50

N. B. This farm of Berrybanks may be joined to the farm of Westlaws, or let by itself for grazing, as farmers may incline.

The entry to each of these farm will be, to the houses, yards, and grass, against the term of Whitsunday 1785, and to the arable against the term of Michaelmas, or the separation of the crop from the ground said year.

The fertility of these lands, and their being capable of improvement, are obvious on the slightest inspection. Their situation is convenient in the neighbourhood of the navigable river Tay, where plenty of lime is imported, and where the exportation of grain always secures a good and quick market for that commodity. Every proper steps has been taken to prevent the present possessors from injuring the ground, by miscroping or otherwise; and those who wish to become tenants, will find one fifth part of the land of the best quality, or old infield, under sown grass, and will have unconditional liberty to sow down one fifth part more of said land, alongst with their crop 1785, where he may think it most convenient for him. Another fifth the present tenants are obliged to have under green crop, and the greatest part of the outfield in grass.

Offers in writing may be addressed to Sir Stewart Threipland of Fingask, at Edinburgh, or to Mr John Rutherford, senior, writer in Perth; either of them will inform as to the conditions of lease. Such as are not accepted will be kept secret. John Wilson, presently residing at the inn of Rait, will show the ground.

Second Notice—Second Term.

THAT in the Process of Ranking and Sale, raised at the instance of William Robertson merchant in Leith, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against the Representatives and Creditors of Hugh Brock late merchant in Wick, the Lord Henderland Ordinary assigned the 12th of November next, for the second term, to the whole creditors of the bankrupt to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them against the bankrupt or his estate, with certification, as in a reduction and improbation.——Of which this intimation is given.

Third Notice—First Term.

IN the process of ranking and sale, at the instance of George Rose eldest son of the deceased Andrew Rose, late factor for Sir Laurence Dundas of Kerse, Bart. over the Earldom of Orkney, and tacksman of the Bishopric of Orkney, and John Heddle writer in Kirkwall, both disponees of the said Andrew Rose, and trustees for his creditors, widow and children, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against William Graham now of Hourston, painter in or near London, only son and heir of the deceased Alexander Graham, last of Hourston, and his predecessors creditors; Lord Swinton, Ordinary, by interlocutor, dated the 21st of July last, nominated the Lord Braxfield of course to rank the creditors, and assigned the 15th day of November next, for the first term, to the whole creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively, against the bankrupt or his estate, with certification as in a reduction and improbation, and assigned the same day for the creditors deponing on the verity of their debts; and ordained intimation thereof to be inserted in the Edinburgh Courant and Caledonian Mercury weekly, for three successive weeks after the date of the said interlocutor, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all parties concerned

O. M. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER PETRIE, late Manufacturer at Aberbrothock.

THE trustees appointed by the said creditors, having recovered, and converted into cash, the whole estate of the said Alexander Petrie, intend making a division thereof, against the 1st day of October next; these are requiring the creditors of the said Alexander Petrie, to lodge exact notes of their debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands of James Milne, jun. merchant in Aberbrothock, betwixt and the 30th of September next; certifying such as fail, or neglect so to do, that they will be cut off from any share of said division.

Not to be repeated.

RESOLVES *of the* MANUFACTURERS *of* COTTONS *and* MUSLINS *in the City of* GLASGOW *and neighbourhood.*

AT a numerous meeting of the MANUFACTURERS of COTTONS and MUSLINS in the City and neighbourhood of Glasgow, the following fate of the new taxes on white Cotton goods, as determined upon by his Majesty's Ministers, was fully considered, by which it appears, that the united efforts of the whole body of the Manufacturers in Manchester and this City have been unavailing in rescuing this branch from the distress with which it was threatened; and that a tax has actually taken place, by which all British Cottons and Muslins are subjected to a duty of 1 d. 3-20ths per yard, if under 3 s. and 2 d. 6-20ths per yard, when at or above 3 s.

THE meeting is of opinion, that when the first class of Cottons and Muslins, peculiar to this part of Great Britain, are taken at a fair average, the tax now imposed will be about 5 per cent of the value.

The meeting is further of opinion, that as the second class will chiefly include that species of goods which is denominated 6-4ths Muslins, the tax of 2 d. 6-20ths per yard, when taken at a fair average, will amount to 7 or 8 per cent of the value.

The meeting being deeply impressed with a sacred regard to the laws of the realm, claim only, upon the present occasion, that undoubted right which they possess as British subjects, firmly, yet respectfully, to state to his Majesty's Ministers, and to the nation at large, those feelings which it would be criminal to suppress, at a moment, when, by an ill-advised system of taxation, they see the efforts of fair industry depressed and discouraged, and even infant-manufactures seized upon, as objects of public revenue, before they have come to maturity, or taken root in the country.

The meeting did not fail, with candour and with truth, early to apprise his Majesty's Minister for the revenue-department, of the distress which any burden upon Muslins, in the present infant-state of that new manufacture, must occasion; and having, too fatally for themselves and for the country, experienced the unavailing issue of their full representations, they consider themselves as call'ed upon, to declare their firm and united resolutions to join the Manufacturers of Manchester, in applying for a repeal of the tax upon Muslins early next session of Parliament, as the only means of preserving that valuable branch to Great Britain.

Resolved, That, for this purpose, a committee shall be appointed, with power to correspond with the Manufacturers in the different parts of Great Britain, where such manufactures are established.

Resolved, That the system of taxing this particular manufacture, while others, equally objects of luxury, are exempted, and remain undisturbed, is partial, and dangerous in the extreme.

Resolved, That the honest and laborious struggles of the Manufacturers, in the slow and hazardous process of bringing a new article to maturity, point out, in the strongest colours, the impolicy of adding to this hazard, by new burdens, and new embarrassments, in addition to these inseparably connected with every infant undertaking.

Resolved, That much benefit has arisen to Great Britain, and many sources of revenue have been created, by giving free scope to the ingenuity and industry of individuals, which all taxes upon the manufactures of every country have a manifest tendency to check and disturb.

Resolved, That, as the article of Cotton-Wool affords so great a field of produce and wealth to our West India islands, and, from its bulk, must, if widely extended, prove an infinite source of employment for our shipping and great multitudes of seamen, is worthy the most serious attention of the Legislature, and merits its utmost countenance and encouragement; at least, the utmost distance should be kept from every principle which tends to disturb or discourage it.

Resolved, That the measure of thus checking and offending the infant manufacture of Muslin, by a premature and an unequal tax, cannot fail to produce a disposition in the minds of many individuals, to carry their property and business to Ireland, where a bounty of 5 per cent. is given on all Cottons and Muslins for inland sale, and 8 per cent. when exported.

Resolved, That the spirit of abandoning Great Britain, by emigration, can in no way be so effectually checked, as by those fit encouragements which the wise policy of the British Legislature was accustomed to hold out to the manufactures of the country, by avoiding every burden upon the inland commerce and industry, that could either check its progress, or lay it under any restriction whatsoever.

Resolved, That the manufacturers of Cotton and Muslin feel as warm an attachment to the British Government, and are as willing to contribute their share freely and liberally to support the exigencies and enterprizes of the state, as any of his Majesty's subjects of whatever description they may be. They do not complain of taxes in general, which they know to be necessary in the present situation of public affairs; and in all cases where manufactures have been spared, and where the principle of taxation has not struck at the root of those branches which give employment to many thousands of his Majesty's subjects, they have and will uniformly submit to a burden which they know to be reasonable and unavoidable.

Resolved, That with these sentiments of regard to the general good of the empire, the Manufacturers of Muslin consider themselves as a body of individuals, at least equally entitled to the favour and protection of Government, as any public society who import a similar article from a foreign country; yet they have the extreme mortification to see their manufacture discriminated as an object of taxation, while the East India Company, at the same moment, are supported at the public expence, with little short of one million of money, free of interest, which would nearly equal the whole produce of the tax on Cottons.

Resolved, That the manufacture of Muslins must be considered as a great national acquisition, and highly deserving the aid and encouragement of Parliament, by such politic and wise regulations as shall render the labour and industry of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain productive to themselves, and beneficial to the state.

Resolved, That every measure that has a tendency to raise up an unfair and impolitic competition, by the encouragement of the importation or sale of East India Muslins, by means of pecuniary aids from Government, is partial and unwise, and ought to be resisted and opposed, with zeal and firmness, by a British Parliament, interested as it must be, in whatever shall cherish and protect the inland commerce and industry of the country.

Resolved, That the principle heretofore laid down by the British Parliament, of giving encouragement to the inland manufactures, by prohibiting the importation of such manufactures as interfered with those of Great Britain, was dictated by a wise policy, and has been productive of consequences highly beneficial to the state, by creating resources for Government which never could have existed without those advantages which result from well-directed industry applied to commerce and to manufactures.

Resolved, That this principle, so extensively beneficial, ought, in justice and good policy, to extend to Muslins, as no article of commerce, without exception, can possibly be more productive; when it is considered, that the ultimate value of the raw material does not, in many instances, constitute one hundredth part of the price, but arises from the labour and ingenuity of the manufacturer.

Resolved, That this meeting do consider themselves as called upon to publish their sentiments, on this occasion, to the world; and to appeal to their fellow-subjects for the justice and propriety of their arguments, against a measure which they feel and consider as both partial and oppressive to this infant manufacture: And, therefore, they order and direct, that the minutes and resolutions of this Meeting shall be printed and made public; and that copies shall be transmitted by their Committee of management to the different manufacturers in Great Britain, who have embarked their property in these branches.

Signed, by order and appointment of the Meeting, by

JAMES MONTEITH, Sen. Chairman.

GLASGOW, AUG 20. 1784.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *August 24.*

Madrid, August 2.

THE squadron under the command of Don Antonio Barcelo is arrrived at Carthagena, (excepting some vessels which had put into Alicant) after having made eight several attacks upon Algiers, in which considerable damage was done to the town, with but little loss on the side of the assailants. Their stock of ammunition and provisions being nearly exhausted, and the enemy well prepared for a vigorous defence, and superior in force, it was determined in a council of war to discontinue their operations.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S. *August 24.*

The Dolly, Eastway, from Wedebridge to Neath, is lost near Hartland Point.

Captain Walbank, of the Diligence, arrived at Pool from Rotterdam; on the 18th inst. at nine in the morning, Dunnoze bearing N. W. distance about three leagues, saw a large sloop with a foresail yard aloft, about three miles from him, lying on her broadside, and in a few minutes after saw her founder: at which time the wind blew so violent at N. E had he been much nearer it would not have been in his power to render her the least assistance: It is feared all the people perished, as Captain Walbank could not see any boat, or discover any part of the wreck, on which they might have been saved.

The Antelope Packet, from the West Indies, arrived at Falmouth, on the 28th of July spoke the Jane, Blake, from Dominica to London, in lat. 32. 22. long. 38-30; same day spoke the Essex, Burditt from St Vincent for Liverpool; the 31st of July, at midnight spoke L'Aimable Catharine, Cook, from Tobago, in lat. 37. 55; the 13th inst. spoke the Henry, Wilson, from Jamaica for London, in lat. 49-33, long. 13.

From the London Papers, Aug. 24.

Paris, Aug 6 The Sieur Diderot, member of several academies, and formerly librarian to the Empress of Russia, died here suddenly on Saturday last, aged 72 years.

LONDON.

A quadruple alliance is now negociating between Great Britain, Denmark, Prussia, and the Emperor; to which the Empress of Russia and the Swedes are to be invited to accede. The latter, however, is so attached to France, that there are no very sanguine expectations of the court of Stockholm becoming a party.

A gentleman, who left Holland on Tuesday last, says, the madness of politics supersedes even the consideration of interest, which, with the Dutch, is a miracle indeed! All is clamour and discontent, which the French agents are assiduous to cultivate, with the view of promoting some serious consequences, which may distress all the provinces.

The Duke of Chartres, whose sudden departure from this kingdom has been variously commented upon, arrived at Paris on Tuesday last. The health of his father, the Duke of Orleans, who is now upwards of fourscore years of age, was the occasion of his leaving this kingdom so unexpectedly, nor will he return till his father's health is either re-established, or till he rests with his ancestors. The visit of the Duchess and her two infant children was postponed on the same account. If the Duke of Orleans dies, his son will be the richest subject in France; his estates (patented by the crown, which is the only security for estates in France or its dominions) are rated at 176,000l. sterling per annum.

The Lieutenant Field-Mareschal Browne, who died at Vienna on the 27th of last month, has left 189,000 German Florins, 64,000 of which go to his heirs, and the remainder to the institutions for the maintainance of the poor. In his will he expresses himself thus: "That he had been a poor man before entering the service of his Imperial Majesty; and having amassed this sum in the space of 66 years, he deemed it just to bequeath the greater part to the poor of Austria."

We hear the contract is entered into for the mail to be conveyed the North road in the same manner as it is to Bristol.

In consequence of the prorogation of the present session, the Boards of Treasury and Admiralty are adjourned for six weeks; and the Board of Ordnance sitting is subject to the occasional commands of the Duke of Richmond and Sir William Howe, who are now on their summer tour to view the forts and garrisons on the West coast of England.

Teas will be sold on the 16th of September, 1784, as follows:

	Sale price.	King's duty.	Total cost.
	s. d.	d.	s. d.
Bohea, at	1 8 per lb.	2½	1 10½
Congoe,	2 6 per lb.	3½	2 9½
Souchong,	3 4 per lb.	5	3 9
Singlo,	3 4 per lb.	5	3 9
Hyson,	5 3 per lb.	7½	5 10½

The remission of the duties on rum (*i. e.* 2s. per gallon) takes place on the first day of next month; those on home made spirits, called compounds, on the 2d of October following.

Accounts from Amiens, dated August 15, say, that M. Blanchard had, two days before, left that city in a gallery attached to an air balloon, in company with a gentleman and two ladies, with a fair wind, for Calais, which they expected to reach in four hours: but as nothing had since been heard of those hardy adventurers, the public were under the greatest apprehensions for their safety.

A correspondent informs us, that on Friday evening he launched three balloons, in Queen-square, Bloomsbury, before several gentlemen, to convince them, though the air which surrounds us remains in one fixed point, that of the upper region is variable. The first balloon was let off at six o'clock P. M. It rose perpendicularly as high as the houses, then went E. N. E. with the wind; having ascended about half a mile high, it made half a circle, then steered S. W. The second balloon at half past nine P. M. wind E. and by N half E. After getting beyond the common atmosphere, moved gradually northward, and vanished in the N. E. The third balloon, at ten o'clock, P. M. wind as before, went before the wind a considerable distance; at last gaining about the same altitude, it moved suddenly from the wind four points, and disappeared in the same quarter.—Balloons being so very light, they necessarily go with the wind. Seeing this, our correspondent would wish to advise aerial navigators, (if there would be any) to steer their balloons with the wind, lest by ignorantly imagining that the wind is the same above as below, by steering against it, it will rupture the balloon; consequently, ours to a balloon, or any apparatus for moving it in any direction, are more hazardous than useful. Balloons are now so common, that they are regarded as a mere bauble. But the learned may profit so much by them, as to ascertain in what altitudes the wind varies, which may be easily done by means of a quadrant; by this instrument we may likewise trace its velocity. In our correspondent's opinion, from ocular observation, the wind varies about every half mile perpendicular. A balloon continues ascending till the inflammable air being agitated with the wind, the expansion becomes so great as to burst the balloon; was not this to take place, a balloon would ascend till it came into an air as light as itself, and there fluctuate till the inflammable air evaporated, which acts in the same manner on a balloon as insensible perspiration acts on the human frame—transcending through innumerable pores. All that our correspondent can gather from the obervations he has made on balloons, is, that where as the atmosphere surrounding us may be condensed, foul, or putrefactive, that of the upper region may be clear and healthy; consequently, as only a part of the atmospherical element is putrefactive, it may be sufficiently cleansed by burning of salubrious herbs, &c. Hence the propriety of burning quantities of herbs or straw, in any dwelling where the plague or any epidemic disease rages, for this rarified air is so powerful, that it will expel the common air.

The distresses which are daily overwhelming the American merchants will quickly prove the necessity of the interference of government, in behalf of that important class. At present, darkness and confusion pervade the exchange. With America no treaty of commerce, or any stipulation in trade. No ambassador, no consuls appointed. Our doors thrown wide open for the *exportation* of our manufactures, but closely shut against those articles of their produce, by which alone they can pay for the good sent them. The *duty on tobacco* so enormous that ere long it will be forced to foreign markets. Oil, that staple of all the eastern states, is under an absolute prohibition, and almost every other article of commerce feels the effect of similar obstructions.

Not only every tradesman and manufacturer, but also the nation at large are interested, and ought to put government in mind of their duty, and call upon them to pay early attention to the critical situation of the thousands concerned in the Americas commerce!

Extract of a letter from the Hague. August 19.

"The States of Holland and West Friesland came to the final resolution on the 18th, to dismiss his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Field Marshall in the service of the Republic, from all his employments, and that his appointments arising therefrom shall cease from the 31st of next December. The same resolution adds, that that Prince is to keep out of the territory of the Republic, and orders are to be sent to all Governors, Commanders, and Officers in the service of the Republic, not to obey any orders from the said Duke. The above resolution is to be immediately laid before the Assembly of the States-General.

"The States of the same Provinces have also resolved unanimously to conclude the Definitive Treaty of alliance with France, according to the proposed plan, and that with regard to the filling up the blanks relative to the number of ships of war and men to be furnished reciprocally in case of war, their Ambassadors at Paris be ordered to have them filled up in such a manner as may bear a proper proportion between the means of the two contracting powers.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article. "We have just received an account, that the Spaniards have met with no more success at Algiers than at Gibraltar; for, after destroying two or three floating batteries, Don Barcelo was obliged to retire with his fleeet without doing farther damage."

One of the Dunkirk cutters of 250 tons burthen, is lost in the Channel, and every person on board perished; the owner from carrying too great a press of sail in a heavy gale of wind: her cargo was valued at 26,000 l.

Letters from New-York, by the last mail, declare, that great dissentions prevailed in the Congress; that General Washington was at his seat, called Mount Vernon, in Virginia, and had refused attending the Councils of the United States.

The report of the Empress of Russia's death is premature. The Czarina, ever since the demise of her late Prime Minister and Favourite, has been indisposed; but when the last letters arrived from Petersburgh, which are dated the 20th of July, she was then very hastily recovering. The Court had removed to Zarsco Zelo; and after abiding there one month, the Empress with the Grand Duke and Dutchess, and their two children, intended going to Moscow, (for which journey all the necessary carriages and attendants were preparing) where the Court would continue till the beginning of October, or longer as the season (which sometimes sets in bad earlier and at other times later) would permit them.

PRICE of STOCKS, Aug. 21.

Bank Stock 116½ a ¾	India Stock, 127½
4 per cent. Ann. 1727. 74¾ a ⅞.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56⅝.	India Bonds paid. —
3 per cent. red. —	Ditto unpaid, 6 dis.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 17⅛.	Navy Bills, 13⅛ dis.
Short Ann. 1778, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 57⅝ a 57.
South Sea Stock —	4 per cent. Scrip. 75 a 74¾.
3 per cent. Old Ans. —	Omnium, 2¾ prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 12 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1751, —	Light Long Ann. 17⅛.

WIND at DEAL, Aug. 23. N. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 24.

"The topic of conversation, for two or three days past, among politicians, has been the King's speech, which indicates the tone of Government, and predicts the deliberations of next Parliament. Trade, commerce, and finance, not arms, conquest and glory, are now the objects to which Great Britain turns her attention. Like other spendthrifts, she now begins to think of moderating her passions, and economising her expences. If the British Cabinet is sincere in these professions of prudent economy, great benefit will thence redound to the ancient kingdom of Scotland; for there is not a subject more capable of improvement than the fisheries on the northern coasts. These will undergo a minute attention and investigation; and, by removing the weights that now press down the industry and the enterprise of the fishermen, their energy will rebound with elastic force, and enrich themselves, the revenue, and their country. Such, at least, are the sanguine ideas which the Scotch members have diffused throughout this metropolis and kingdom. The legislature, adopting their zeal, will concur with them in any scheme that, by improving the northern part, may advance the interest of the whole of the kingdom. There is no period when Scotland has been so much considered and favoured since the days when she made herself respectable to England by her arms. Indeed, it is in a great measure, if not chiefly owing to her arms, that the late indulgences have been shewn to her. It was the active and courageous zeal of the Clans in the late and in the last war, that formed the most plausible pretext to the Ministers who espoused her cause in the Cabinet, and those members who defended the measures of Ministers in Parliament.

"We hear, that the fermentation in Ireland increases among the lower ranks, but that the men of great property wish to compose the tumult, and that some of them are sorry that they have moved more than they can wield.

"The treaty between France and Holland is a great subject of speculation among enlarged politicians; I mean those politicians who can turn their eyes from a Westminster scrutiny, and permit them to wander over the whole world. There is nothing more natural, than that the French nation (which supported the Dutch against the Austrians in their first struggles for freedom) should also support and defend them in the present crisis, against the revival of the Emperor's pretensions to humble their power. Yet many of our refined politicians hesitate not to affirm, that, notwithstanding the shew of treating with the Dutch, a partition treaty has taken place between the French and the Emperor.

"The Bishop of Of——h, we hear, is *carousing*, (notwithstanding all that has been said in news-papers) with the German Princes. We are also informed, that the Earl of Sh—— ne has retired to the country almost in the last stages of a dropsical gout.

"Five capital houses in the city have failed, in consequence of failures in the remittances from America—a blow that will extend very general effects over this city and nation. It is surmised that the greater part of the American houses, in this metropolis, will fail before Christmas. There is one House that has failed for two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

This morning, died Miss Dalrymple, eldest daughter of the late Sir James Dalrymple of Hailes, Baronet. Her relations are requested to accept of this notification of her death.

Died at Banff, on Tuesday the 24th instant, Thomas Innes, Esq; late of Rosyburn.

On Monday last, died at his house near Edinburgh, Colonel John Macpherson of the Hon. East India Company's service, much and justly regretted. It is requested that his friends and relations will accept of this notification of his death.

Mrs Siddons, it seems, has played a comic character in Dublin. After the part of Margaret of Anjou, she appeared in *The Fine Lady* of Lethe, and introduced a song in character; from whence it may be inferred, that her London friends will not be long without seeing her in comedy.—Singing is not a novelty, but a revival in Mr Siddons's stage exertions; her first appearance was in some singing character, if we have not forgot, Leonora, in the Padlock.

The Right Honourable the Lord Provost has appointed the election of a member of Parliament for Edinburgh to come on next Tuesday.

The weather, for some time past, has rather, in this part of the country, been inauspicious to the harvest, which has the appearance of great backwardness, tho' this we are happy to observe is not the case in other parts of the kingdom. Betwixt one and two, this day, we had a violent storm of hail.—In general, the summer has been remarkably cold.

A field of barley was cut down in the neighbourhood of Glasgow on Monday. On Friday another field was cut down in the parish of Mearns, in excellent order. From Kippen we learn, that a large field of barley was cut down last week, and that they have the agreeable prospect of a general harvest soon.

It deserves to be noticed, that about 200 barrels of pickled herrings, from the coast of Fife, were brought by the Canal to Glasgow—the first instance, perhaps, of that article coming from the east coast.

Wednesday last, in consequence of an indictment at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, against William Clark, merchant in Greenock, for being concerned with Herdman, M'Iver, M'Callum, and others, in defrauding the underwriters, by the infamous practice of procuring ships to be sunk, after insurance was done upon them; he failing to appear, was, by sentence of the Judge Admiral, declared an outlaw, and fugitate from this country during life.

Wednesday, agreeable to a sentence of the Magistrates of Glasgow, Annabella Wardrobe, a notorious baud, and disturber of the neighbourhood, stood on the tolbooth stair-head, and was banished the city, by tuck of drum, for seven years, under the usual certification.

On Monday last, the Calicoe Printers and Muslin Manufacturers in Glasgow and neighbourhood, as a proof of their obligations to the Lord Provost of that city, in assisting them in opposing the proposed taxes, gave him an elegant entertainment at the Tontine Tavern.

Tuesday last, the 9th regiment of foot was reviewed in the Green of Glasgow by Major-General Leslie. The various manœuvres, exhibited on similar occasions, were performed to the satisfaction of the General, and of an immense crowd of people of all descriptions.

The paragraph in our last, respecting the application of the journeymen barbers and apprentices to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, was inaccurate. The deliverance of the Presbytery, on that occasion, was as follows:

"The Presbytery having considered the intended application of the apprentices, journeymen barbers, and hairdressers, to the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, and Sheriff of the county, transmitted to the Presbytery, craving them to adhibit a written approbation of their request, did highly approve of the sentiments of regard to religion, and to the ordinances of the gospel therein expressed, and judged the matter very worthy of the attention of the Magistrates of the city, and Sheriff of the county; and do earnestly and unanimously recommend to give the petitioners all manner of countenance and support in their laudable desires to sanctify the Sabbath, and to attend the public worship of God."

The lochs and creeks upon the west coasts of Argyleshire have for some time past abounded with sea fish, and of late there has been vast tracks of herrings taken upon the coasts of Argyle and Lorn, particularly in Loch Craignish and Loch Crinan, at which last place they are in such numbers as to be bought at 10 d. per 100, and thence carried across to Lochgilphead, whence they are imported by sea to Clyde.

Yesterday morning a decisive experiment was made with the Edinburgh Balloon; and Scotland, as well as France, may boast of its aerial navigator. About five in the morning the Balloon was inflated, and soon manifested a disposition to ascend. Mr Tytler took his seat, and with inexpressible satisfaction felt himself raised with great power from the earth. The machine entangled itself among the branches of a tree, and by a rope belonging to the mast which raised it, so that its power of ascension was greatly weakened. However, when the obstacles were removed, it flew up to the height of 350 feet, as measured by a line left hanging from the bottom of the basket. The morning was calm, and therefore the Balloon went but a small way, as no furnace was taken up with it. It soon returned to

the earth, without any damage to the projector, who, in testimony of his security, returned, while in the air, the huzzas of the spectators who saw him ascend. During this aerial excursion, our adventurer had very little opportunity of making observations. In general, he vouches that the sensation is extremely agreeable, and that no giddiness attends or can attend the rising to any height; because we are carried beyond the view of objects, by which we are accustomed to measure distances, we become insensible of the distance to which we are carried. On his return he was overwhelmed with the congratulations of the spectators, and no doubt is now doubly resolved to prosecute his scheme originally announced; so that though France has the merit of *inventing*, Scotland may have the honour of bringing aerial navigation to perfection.

On the 4th current, the School in the Potter-row, taught by Mr John Greig, was examined, in presence of the Rev. Mr John Touch, and other Gentlemen. The Boys in the English Classes read with great propriety in different authors, both in prose and verse, and discovered a very considerable degree of knowledge in the first principles of English Grammar. Those in the Latin Classes exhibited convincing evidence of their progress in the grammatical knowledge of the Latin tongue. Indeed, the whole of the Scholars under Mr Greig's care gave very great proof of his attention and abilities as a teacher, and a high degree of pleasure to every one who heard them; particularly to a number of their parents present, who, unsolicited by Mr Greig, beg leave thus publicly to express their approbation of his method of teaching, and the satisfaction they feel on the progress their children are making under his care—— The School meets again on Wednesday next, the first of September. He gives private hours on reasonable terms.

The following remarks on the resolutions of the State of Virginia, against paying the debts owing to Great Britain, are copied from the Virginia Gazette of the 26th of June, 1784.

"It is essentially necessary in a free government, that the conduct of public men should be made known to the people, and the consequences of public measures explained to them. Upon this principle, I request you to publish the following extract from the journals of the House of Delegates, with the few observations which are annexed to it.

WEDNESDAY, June 23, 1784.

The House proceeded to consider the resolutions reported from the Committee of the whole House yesterday, which lay on the table, and the same being read, are as follow.th:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Delegates representing this State in Congress be instructed to lay before that body the subject-matter of the preceding * report and resolution, and to request from them a remonstrance to the British Court, complaining of the aforesaid infraction of the treaty of peace, and desiring a proper reparation for the injurious consequences thereupon; and that the said Delegates be instructed to inform Congress, that the General Assembly have no inclination to interfere with the power of making treaties with foreign nations, which the Confederation hath wisely vested in Congress; but it is conceived, that a just regard to the national honour and interest of the citizens of this Commonwealth, obliges the Assembly to *withhold their co-operation* in the complete fulfilment of the said treaty, until the success of the aforesaid remonstrance is known, or Congress shall signify their sentiments touching the premisses.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that so soon as reparation is made for the aforesaid infraction, or Congress shall adjudge it indispensibly necessary, such acts of the Legislature, passed during the late war, as inhibit the recovery of British debts, ought to be repealed, and payment made thereof in such time and manner as shall consist with the exhausted situation of this Commonwealth.

The first resolution being read a second time, the amendment following was proposed to be made thereto—Strike out from the word "thereupon" to the end of the resolution, and insert "and that in case of refusal or unreasonable delay of due reparation, the said Delegates be instructed to urge, that the sanction of Congress be given to the just policy of retaining so much of the debts due from the citizens of this Commonwealth to British subjects as will fully repair the losses sustained from the infraction of the treaty aforesaid."

And the said amendment being twice read, a motion was made to add to the end thereof these words, "and that to enable the said Delegates to proceed therein with the greater precision and effect, the Executive be requested to take immediate measures for obtaining and transmitting to them all just claims of the citizens of this Commonwealth, under the treaty as aforesaid." The amendment to the amendment being twice read, and the question put that the House do agree to the same, it passed in the negative, Ayes 33; Noes 55.

It must be obvious to the most common understanding, that the spirit of these resolves is in direct opposition to the ninth article of the Confederation, which declares, "That the United States, in Congress assembled, have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, of sending and receiving Ambassadors, and entering into treaties and alliances."——In possession of these powers, which have been confirmed to them in the most solemn manner, by all the States in the Confederacy, the United States in Congress assembled have concluded a treaty of peace with his Britannic Majesty, which we, as a party to the federal union, are bound to observe; Congress have ratified this treaty, and called upon us in the most earnest terms to comply with it. But how do we act? We mutiny against their authority; we seek a pretext from a supposed violation (for we have no official accounts of it) of the Provisional Treaty to break or elude the fourth article of the Definitive Treaty; and to violate the federal constitution. If Congress, upon mature deliberation, had found the breach of the 7th article of the Provisional Treaty a sufficient foundation to justify us in the violation of the fourth article of the Definitive Treaty, would they, as guardians of the interests of their confederated republics, have ratified the Definitive Treaty, and demanded our compliance with it? But I suppose, we are better judges than Congress in matters of this sort; we think that they have transcended their powers, or are not worthy of the confidence of the public. This impression these resolutions will certainly make on the minds of all rational men. But the resolutions are couched in very submissive terms; they promise immediate obedience, when Congress shall signify their opinion upon this subject; as if they had not virtually done it already. What will then be the probable consequence of these resolutions? Plainly this; we shall be compelled to do with disgrace, six months hence, what we might now have done with safety and honour. For can it be supposed that Congress will not, as head of the federal government, assert their dignity, command an instantaneous obedience to that mandate, which we now contemn, and tell us, in a stile worthy of a body who possesses the supreme power of America, to confine ourselves within our proper sphere, and leave breaches of treaties to be decided by them? If they were to act otherwise, they would be unfit to be entrusted with the guardianship of America. When Congress shall peremptorily command us to comply with the treaty, as they most certainly will, what will we then do:—Persist in our iniquity and defy the world?—No; Virginia, furious as she now is, will think from the magnitude of the danger, and submit to do with infamy, what now she might have done so honourably.—I dare say, the most strenuous supporters of these perilous and disgraceful measures will be found to tremble on that day; and though now they are loud and vociferous, they will then, in faultering accents, speak the councils of fear. But should I be mistaken in this expectation; should they overleap all the bounds of reason, honour, and justice, with the fury of a Cataline; will the virtuous yeomanry of this Commonwealth suffer this garden-spot of the world to be overwhelmed with the calamities of war, for an inconsiderable part of the citizens, who may discover dispositions to sacrifice to their own convenience the public honour and safety? Or, will they not rather consign to the most ignominious punishments those advisers, whose councils shall load their country with dishonour, and lead it to the brink of destruction? If the dreadful trial must ever be made, which Heaven avert, I hope that there will remain virtue enough in the dicta of this State, to inflict a righteous vengeance on the authors of their calamities. But this tragic scene may be yet at a distance. We have a Senate—they, I make no doubt, on this occasion, will show themselves to be guardians of their country. They will shield Virginia from the dishonour, and dreadful mischiefs, with which these fatal resolutions are fraught, by amending them in such a manner as to repeal those pernicious laws, which they are designed to keep in force.—For they must be sensible, that the unavoidable delays in our Courts, are a sufficient protection to our citizens; I might say, for five years, but certainly for twelve or eighteen months: And they will not, cannot rush wantonly into measures full of such peril and disgrace. If they protect us from these impending evils, they will merit the title of "Saviours of their country," and impress upon the minds of posterity the most grateful remembrance of their conduct at this important crisis.

These thoughts have been thrown together in the space of a few hours. They must appear in an incorrect dress; but I am more solicitous to preserve my country from ruin and dishonour, than to establish my reputation as a writer. I have endeavoured to avoid asperity of expression. If I have not succeeded, the benevolent reader will impute it rather to an anxious zeal to preserve inviolate the honour, the faith and the justice of my country, than to any disposition to offend.

I. Æ. I. J. U. S.

* The report here alluded to, is the report of a Select Committee appointed to enquire into the infraction of the treaty of peace on the part of Great Britain, and amounts to this; that the Provisional Treaty had been violated by Sir Guy Carleton's permitting Negroes to be carried from New York, and that Great Britain ought to make compensation for this breach of the treaty.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Aug. 28. Margaret, Strong, from Petersburgh, with hemp, iron, deals, and flax; Neptune, Craig, from Stockholm, with tar; Countess of Ayndford, Johnstone, from Elphinstone, with coals; Eliza, Samson, from —— with grain, &c.; Venus, Normand, from Weyth, with timber, &c.; Sally, Aitkin, from Dantzick, with wheat; Fortune, Lauric, from Memel, logs.

Advertisement by the Inhabitants of Dalkeith concerning the late Riots.

DALKEITH, 24th August 1784.

A Numerous meeting of the orderly and respectable Inhabitants of this town and parish, having this day taken the late Riots under their most serious consideration, agreed to declare, in this public manner, that they abhor from the bottom of their hearts all such unlawful and wicked proceedings: That they beheld with the most unfeigned concern the late attempts of certain worthless persons in this town and its neighbourhood, to disturb the peace of society; and especially their most unjustifiable insolence to the Honourable the Sheriff and Justices of Peace of this county, when convened to take a precognition, with a view to bring to deserved punishment the Rioters who had destroyed the Distillery at Ford: That, above all, they are deeply afflicted that the better sort of the inhabitants of this town should, from any appearance of neglect on their part, have incurred the displeasure of the said Honourable Sheriff and Justices: That their conduct in this respect proceeded entirely from ignorance of what might be proper to be done by them in such unhappy circumstances; and that if any future riots should happen in this place, they are determined to exert themselves to the utmost of their power in endeavouring to preserve the peace, and to support civil authority.

The meeting likewise unanimously agreed to return their most respectful thanks to Major Price, Commanding Officer of some troops of the third regiment of dragoons, which are at present quartered here, for the very obliging attachment which he has been pleased to shew to the town upon this occasion.

This advertisement is, by appointment of the meeting, subscribed, and published by

JOHN ALVES, B.
HENRY GRIEVE, Ministers.
JAMES CLEGHORN.
JAMES ROCHEAD.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, Aug. 24th, 1784.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That, by an act passed the last session of Parliament, "*For granting to his Majesty, certain additional "rates of postage, for conveyance of letters and packets by the post within the "kingdom of Great Britain, and for further preventing frauds and abuses in "relation to the sending and receiving of letters and packets free from post-"age,*" it is, among other things, enacted, That from and after the 31st instant, letters and packets, to and from places not exceeding one post stage, within Scotland, shall pay, in addition to the present rate of postage, single 1 d. double 2 d. treble 3 d. and the ounce 4 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above one post stage, and not exceeding 50 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 50, and not exceeding 80 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 80, and not exceeding 150 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 150 miles, shall pay in addition, single 2 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets to or from the General Post-Offices in London, to or from the city of Edinburgh, Dumfries and Cockburnspath, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

It is provided, that no letter or packet to or from Glasgow, or the intermediate places by Carlisle, nor passing through London, shall pay an higher rate than if sent through Edinburgh, to or from Glasgow; and that no letter or packet sent to or from Edinburgh, or any intermediate place in England and Scotland, north of London, shall pay an higher rate than 7 d. for a single letter, and so in proportion.

It is further provided, that no letter or packet, together with its contents, shall be taxed at an higher rate than as a treble letter, unless it shall weigh an ounce, when it shall be rated as four single letters; and every quarter of an ounce above that weight shall be charged as a single letter.

It is likewise enacted, That from and after the end of the last session of Parliament, no letter or packet sent by post, within Great Britain, directed by any member of either House of Parliament, shall be exempted from the duty of postage, unless the whole superscription thereof shall be of the hand-writing of the member, and shall have indorsed thereon, in the same hand-writing, the name of the member, post-town from whence the same is to be sent, and the day, month, and year, when put into the post-office, the day of the month to be in words at length; and unless every such letter and packet shall be put into the General, or other post-office, or into a receiving house, on the day of the date put upon such letter or packet: And no letter or packet directed to any such member, shall be exempted from the duty of postage, unless such as shall, during the sitting of Parliament, or within 40 days before, or 40 days after any summons, or prorogation thereof, be directed to any such member, at the place where he shall actually be at the time of the delivery thereof, or at his usual place of residence in London, or at the House, or lobby of the House of Parliament, of which he is a member.

It is further enacted, That all persons who, by virtue of their offices, send and receive letters and packets free of postage, shall send and receive them free, in the manner, and under such restrictions, as any member of Parliament.

It is also enacted, That if any person shall forge or counterfeit the hand-writing of any person whatsoever, in the superscription of any letter or packet, in order to avoid the payment of postage, or shall forge, counterfeit, or alter, or procure to be done, the date upon such superscription, or shall write, and send by post, or cause to be done, any letter or packet, the superscription or cover whereof shall be forged or counterfeited, or the date thereon altered, in order to avoid the duty of postage, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or altered, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be transported for seven years.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

☞ It is recommended to the members of both Houses of Parliament, to write the name of the post-town, and the date in words at length, at the top of the superscription of their letters, that it may be distinct from the direction underneath.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER Master,

NOW lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods for London, and will sail on the 2d September, to be depended on.

This Ship has good accommodation for passengers.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Aug. 23. Mary and Bell, Law, from Dunkirk, with meal.—24. Bachelor, Jamieson, from Cape Fair, with tobacco.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Aug. 13. Hope of Irvine, Steel, from Dublin, for Memel, in ballast.
14. Friendship of and for Dundee, Lanceman, for Riga, with grain.
Amity of and for Dysart, Bridges, from Memel, with timber.
Venus of Dysart, Normand, from Weyburgh, for Leith, with deals.
Clyde of and for Carron, Wilson, from Memel, with timber.
Elisa of and for Leith, Samson, from Dantzick, with wheat.
Fortune of and for Leith, Burns, from Memel, with timber.
Two Friends of Newcastle, Rumford, from Memel, for Dunbar, with wheat.
Drake of and from Aberdeen, Blues, for Riga, in balast.
Neptune of Irvine, Craig, from Stockholm, for Leith, with deals.
Neptune of and for Dysart, Mitchell, from Memel, with timber.
Joseph of and for Kirkcaldy, Wallace, from Memel, with grain.
Nancy of and from Dundee, Boyter, for Riga, in balast.
Robert of and for Irvine, Ross, from Memel, with timber.

ELSINORE, Aug. 14. 1784. WALTER WOOD.
Wind, N. W.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, AUGUST 27. 1784.

Wheat,	25 s.	0 d.	23 s.	0 d.	21	0	New Ous.
Barley,	21	0	20	0	19	0	
Oats,	17	9	16	0	15	0	
Peafe,	16	0	15	6	15	0	

Dalmeny, Aug. 24. 1784.

THIS day the School of DALMENY was examined before a respectable Company of Gentlemen and Clergy of the neighbourhood.—The Scholars gave specimens of their proficiency in a great variety of the articles of education,—English, Latin, French, Writing, Drawing, Geography, and the use of the Globes.—And we whose names are subscribed, do hereby testify our complete approbation of Mr Davidson the schoolmaster, and of Mr Peddie his assistant.

JOHN CHIESLIE. JOHN HENDERSON.
JOHN RITCHIE. JOHN WILSON.
THOMAS ROBERTSON.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE Duke of Buccleugh,
The Marquis of Tweeddale,
The Marquis of Lothian,
The Earl of Dalhousie,
The Honourable Francis Charteris,
The Lord President,
The Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Esq;
Sir Archibald Hope,
Mrs Fullerton of Carberry,
Mr Wauchope of Edmonstone, and
Mr Cockburn of Cockpen,

Being desirous to preserve the Game upon their lands in Mid-Lothian, it is hoped no Gentleman will shoot or kill Game thereon without a written license: and unqualified persons offending may depend upon being prosecuted.——A Guinea for each offender convicted, to be paid by the Procurator-Fiscal, and the informer's name concealed. People are appointed to watch the grounds, and to give information.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

SUNDRY Dwelling-Houses and Lofts, with a Malt-barn, and Kiln, and a good Draw-well, all lying in King's-street, in the Shriff Bine of Leith—The yearly rent of these subjects, is 45 l. 12 s. Sterling; and they hold feu of a subject superior for payment of a trifling yearly feu-duty.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, are in the hands of William M'Pherson, writer to the signet, to whom, or to Mr John Beadie, merchant in Leith, those intending to purchase may apply.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of DUDLEY CLARK, late tackfman of the Coal-works of Craigflower.

THE Lords of Council and Session, on the 5th day of August 1784, sequestrated the real and personal estate of the said Dudley Clark, in terms of an act passed in the 23d year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for rendering the payment of "creditors more equal and expeditious in that part of Great Britain "called Scotland," appointed the creditors to meet at Dunfermline, the 19th day of August current, in order to name an interim-factor upon the said sequestrated estate. In consequence whereof, the Meeting made choice of Alexander Hunt merchant in Dunfermline to be factor, and appointed Thursday the 30th day of September next, at twelve o'clock noon, for a General Meeting of the creditors, to be held within the house of John Wilson vintner in Dunfermline, for the purpose of chusing a trustee on the said estates. And the said Meeting, on the 19th current, considering, that, by the said act of Parliament, the factor is ordained, within two days after his appointment, to apply to the Sheriff or Stewart-depute or Substitute of the county or stewartry where the debtor resides, or where his business was carried on, who is thereby authorised and required to name one day in each of the four succeeding weeks to be set apart for the public examination of the bankrupt, in terms of the said act; and that said application would be attended with a considerable expence, they unanimously agreed in the mean time, that the press, the factor, George Maclaren, John Cuisine, and Henry Bardner, should immediately apply to the bankrupt for a surrender of his effects and debts; and, upon their being satisfied therewith, they dispensed with the factor making application to the Sheriff or Stewart, in terms of said act of Parliament.

These are therefore intimating to the said debtor and his creditors to meet at time and place foresaid, in order to chuse a factor, or a trustee or succession of trustees on the said estates, and to bring along with them their vouchers of debt, and affidavits thereon, in terms of the said act.

ALEX. HUNT.

By Order of the Honourable,

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

THERE is to be exposed to public sale, at the Custom-houses of Leith and Campbelton, upon the days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon,

The following GOODS, lately condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

LEITH, Monday 30th August, 1784—73¼ Gallons Aquavitæ, 17½ Gallons Geneva, and 53¼ lbs. Black Tea.

CAMPBELTON, Monday 6th September 1784.—The Ship Nancy, wherry rigged, burden about 25 Tons, with her Float Boat, Tackle, and Furniture.

SALE of a HOUSE in Brown's Square.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of September 1784, at one o'clock afternoon,

That HOUSE in Brown's Square, Edinburgh, belonging to Mr Sinclair of Freswick, with the area in the front thereof.——The House consists of the following particulars:

GROUND STOREY.

A large kitchen well lighted, house-keeper's room, servant's hall, pantry, wine-cellar with catacombs, coal-house, water-pipe, a closet at the foot of the stair leading from the kitchen-door, office-houses, and other conveniencies.

FIRST FLOOR.

A large dining-room, a convenient butler's press in the lobby, a large back parlour and closet.

SECOND FLOOR.

A large drawing-room, 32 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 15 feet high, with a large back drawing-room.

THIRD FLOOR.

Three large bed-rooms, dressing-room, and three closets. A convenient closet on the top of the stair, same floor, with the bed-rooms.

Three large garrets, all with fire-places.

The house may be seen every day before the sale, by applying to Messr. Young and Trotter upholsterers, and may be entered to immediately.

The articles of roup, with the title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

FARM IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SUBSET, and entered to at Martinmas next, for 25 years,

THE WEST FARM of GREENAN MAINS, containing about one hundred acres of fine land, lying in the parish of Maybole, and within three post miles of the town of Ayr, as presently possessed by Mr Kennedy, from the Earl of Cassillis.

The farm consists of six inclosures, all richly laid down, has an inexhaustible fund of marle, and command of sea-ware, and are only half a mile distant from public limekills. The lands are remarkable for grazing, and barley crops; and are very beautifully and advantageously situated in point of roads, &c. None but persons of character, and who can give sufficient security, need apply.

For further particulars, enquire at Mr Kennedy at Greenanhouse, David Limond writer in Ayr, and Richard Campbell writer in Edinburgh.

Furnished House and Gardens of Beanston
IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

TO be LET and entered to immediately, for one, two, or three years, The HOUSE of BEANSTON, completely furnished, with the offices, Gardens, fruit-walls, green house, pleasure ground, and dove-cote.

This house is large and commodious, pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, three miles east of Haddington, within half a mile of the great post road, commands extensive prospects of the greater part of East and Mid Lothian, frith of Forth, and coast of Fife, is very centrical for markets, and all kinds of game. The fruit-walls are extensive, and stocked with the best kind of fruit-trees, particularly appricoats, and carry heavy crops.

If the House and Garden are not let betwixt and Martinmas next the Garden will be then let separately.

The tenant of the ground will be accommodated with such quantity of hay or pasture land, as he may want.

For further particulars apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh. John Burnet at Beanston will show the premisses.

SALE of HOUSES, &c. in KELSO.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 12th of November 1784, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

THE HALF TENEMENT of LAND, with the Close and Pertinents thereof; as also the Old House commonly called the VAULT, both lying in the town of Kelso; and likewise the Tack of three Small Houses fronting the street, near that part of Kelso called the Horse Shoe, with Offices and Garden thereto adjoining, of which tack there are a great number of years yet to run, and the subjects bring annually a very considerable sum above the landlord's rent.

The titles of the subjects, rental, and articles of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental and articles of sale are also lodged with Mr Patrick Panton, writer in Kelso, either of whom will inform as to other particulars, and to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st September next, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Two Merk Land and One Half Merk Land of LADYTOWN, Ten Shilling Land of CARLINCRAIG, and Two Merk Land of OVERMUIR; as also, the Four Merk and Forty Penny Land of GLENS, and the Lands called the BYRE of BANKHEAD, with the tiends, personage, and vicarage of the said lands, all lying in the parish of Loudon and sheriffdom of Ayr.

The lands of Ladytown, Overmuir, and Carlincraig, hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament; and the lands of Glens hold of the Earl of Loudon for payment of a small feu-duty yearly.

These lands are very pleasantly situated within a mile of Newmills, and are capable of very great improvement. The present rent is about 180l. yearly, and the tenants pay all public burdens; but as some of the tacks are near expiring, a rise of rent is expected.

For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a private sale.

N. B. Part of the price shall be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands.

Lands in Mid-Lothian to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st of September next, (in place of the 25th August curt. as formerly advertised), betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The LANDS of LEITHHEAD, either in whole or in lots, comprehending the Inn and 40 acres of land set therewith, commonly known by the name of *Little Vantage*, lying in the parish of Kirknewton, and county of Edinburgh.

The lands in whole consist of above 260 acres, and there was lately built upon them a neat mansion house, fit to accommodate a pretty large mily.—Except the 40 acres set alongst with the Inn, the lands may be entered to at Martinmas first. They are situated 11 measured miles from Edinburgh, on the great road leading from thence to Lanark, and the shire of Ayr.

If the lands are not purchased in whole, they will be sold in three lots, viz. The first lot, comprehending the Inn, consists of about 103 acres. The second lot, upon which the mansion house is situated, consists of about 80 acres, mostly inclosed with hedge and ditch. And the third lot, upon which the house of Leithhead is situated, consists of about 80 acres. By these divisions the marches will be rendered very streight, and the lots compact, so that purchasers, whether for profit or pleasure, will be enabled to improve them to very good purpose.

For further particulars apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the grounds, and who has powers to conclude a bargain, either in whole or in lots.

SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT,
AND
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn, Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 6th day of October next 1784, between the hours of one and two afternoon, The LANDS aftermentioned belonging to Robert Rae writer in Kirkcudbright, either together or in the lots following.

LOT I. The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir-ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had. Part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed, and subdivided. Upset price 900 l.

LOT II. The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHAPELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Upset price 20 l.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, junior, writer to the signet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of farther information may apply.

*** Mr Keith, as trustee for Mr Rae and his creditors, having sold part of Mr Rae's lands, the price of which is payable at Martinmas next, proposes, at that term, to make a dividend among the creditors of the price of the lands sold, and such other funds as shall by that time be made effectual; and therefore, he desires, that the whole creditors will immediately lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, either in the hands of him, the trustee, or of Mr Tait. Such of the creditors as have not already done it, are requested immediately to sign the deed of accession, or to give authority to their doers to sign it for them. The principal deed is in the hands of Mr Tait, and a copy thereof in the hands of Mr Thomson at Kirkcudbright.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.
UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be Sold by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 23th day of November next betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon,

The Four Merk Land of CAMLARG, PENNYVENZIES, and SLOANSTONE, and COALS and COLLIERIES,

within the foresaid lands, lying within the parish of Dalmellington, and shire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is,	L. 90	10	0		
The tiends are valued, and fall to be deduced	6	5	3		
				L. 84	4 9
The proven yearly rent of the Coal,				20	0 0
Free rent of the land and Coal,				104	4 9
The teinds are valued, by decreet of valuation, at	6	5	3		
Deduce the stipend payable to the minister of Dalmellington,	5	3	6		
Remains of free teind,				1	1 0
The tenants pay the schoolmaster's salary, over and above their rents.					
Upset price of the lands at 23 years purchase of their free rent, being L. 84 4 9	1937	9	3		
Value of the free teind, at five years purchase,	5	8	9		
Total value of the lands and teind,				1942	18 0
The coal is proven to be worth 5 years purchase of the rent, being L. 20				100	0 0
Total proven value of the whole subjects under sale,				2042	18 0
To be exposed now at the reduced price of			L.	1854	8 6

The lands hold of the Crown.

The whole of the above lands are inclosed with a stone dyke, except one side of Over Camlarghill.——The lands of Nether Camlarg are subdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition.—There is a natural wood upon the lands, of considerable extent, above 30 years old, and five or six acres of thriving planting.—The lands and coal are all out of tack, except the lands of Sloanstone, the tack of which expires at Whitsunday 1793.

The articles of sale may be seen at the office of the Mr Stevenson depute clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to John Bogue, writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Aitken, writer in Ayr.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Following LANDS and ESTATE which

belonged to WILLIAM MACFARLANE of Macfarlane, and JOHN MACFARLANE his eldest son, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of ARROCHAR, comprehending the Lands of Nether Arrochar, lying in the parish of Arrochar and shire of Dumbarton; as also, the Forty Shilling Lands of TULLICHENTAUL, lying in the parish of Luss and said shire.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 662 l. 5 s. 4 d. 11-12ths.

And the proven value of these lands, being twenty-five years purchase of the rental, is — L. 16,556 15 2 11-12ths

And the proven value of the extensive and thriving woods upon these lands is 3,200 0 0

Upset-price of Lot I. L. 19,756 15 2 11-12ths

The barony of Arrochar is held of the Crown, and stands rated in the valuation-books of the county at the sum of 734 l 14 s. 2 d. The lands of Tullichentaul are held feu of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss.

The woods upon this estate are very extensive, and have risen considerably in value since the proof was taken, which is about four years ago.

Upon one farm alone there is a rise of rent of 40l. 17 s. 2 d. 6-12ths, at Whitsunday 1785, which makes no part of the proven rental. Considerable rises are expected upon other farms, the leases of some of which have expired since the sequestration, and the leases of many others are very near at an end.

LOT II.—The Lands of BURNHOUSES, lying in the parish of Eccles and shire of Berwick.

The free proven rental of these lands, after all deductions, is 68l. 5s.

The proven value of this lot, at twenty-two years purchase of the free rent, is 1501 l. 10 s.

The lands are held of a subject superior.

LOT III.—The Lands of BAILTAWS and HUNTFIELD, lying in the parish of Libberton and shire of Lanark.

The free proven rental of these lands, after deducing one-fifth of the rent of Bailtaws, to the teinds of which there is no right, amounts to 71 l. 3 s. 10 d. 8-12ths.

The proven value of the lands, at twenty-two years purchase of free rent, is — L. 1566 5 6 8-12ths

The free teind of Bailtaws is 7 l. 14 s. 8 d. which at the proven value of five years purchase, is 38 13 4

Upset price of Lot III. L. 1604 18 10 8-12ths

The lands are held of a subject superior.

There is a good mansion-house, with commodious office-houses upon the lands of Huntfield.

The articles of sale and title-deeds of the different lands may be seen at the office of Mr Bruce, depute-clerk of Session. Copies of the proven rental may be got from Francis and John Andersons, writers to the Signet; to whom, or to William Macewan, the factor on the estates, persons wishing to be informed of further particulars may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th day of November 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Lands and Estate of EASTER, WESTER,

and MID RAITS, and CROFT CARNOCH, with the Mill, Grazings, and Shealings thereof, pertaining to Edward Macintosh of Borlum, lying in the parish of Alvie, lordship of Badenoch, and shire of Inverness,

The yearly rent of the estate of Raits, free of all deductions, is proved to be 112 l. 19 s. 8 d. 8-12ths, which the Lords have valued at twenty-three years purchase, or — L. 2598 13 7 4-12ths

And the privilege of purchasing the free teind, being 19l. 19 s. 4 d. 2-12ths, is valued at five years purchase, amounting to — 99 16 8 10-12ths

So that the upset-price of stock and teind extends to — L. 2698 10 4 2-12ths

This estate is pleasantly situated within four miles of Ruthven of Badenoch, a post town near the river of Spey, and commands an extensive prospect of that Highland country. It is well accommodated with moss, grass, wood, and water, and no property is better appointed for game. The great north road of communication from Edinburgh to Inverness and Fort-George runs through the lands. The estate, except the shealings after mentioned, is held of the Duke of Gordon, for payment of 8 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling of feu-duty, with certain customs and carriages, which, at the usual conversions of the lordship, make the total feu duty amount to 20 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling per annum. The shealings of Riechlagganbeg, and others, hold of the laird of Macintosh, for payment of a yearly feu duty of 9 l. Scots.

The articles of sale and progress may be seen at the office of Alexander Ross depute-clerk of Session. And further information will be got by applying to Charles Gordon writer to the signet.

For Morant Bay and Kingston, in Jamaica,

The Ship CASTLESEMPLE,

ALEX. MACKINLAY Master,

Now lying at Greenock, will be ready to take in goods by the 1st of August, and will be clear to sail the 5th of September.

For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston and Co. at Glasgow, or to Captain Mackinlay at Greenok.

GLASGOW, 22d July 1784.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. Aug. 24. 1784.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON Friday the 3d of September next, there will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the house of Charles White vintner on the shore of Leith, at one o'clock afternoon,

A CUTTER (formerly the Royal George Excise Yacht, and now lying in Leith Roads) of the burden of 155 tons, with all her tackle, furniture, apparel, materials, and two boats, and either with or without twelve 12-pounder carronades.

Also, TWO PIECES of 10½ inch CABLE, the one of 70, and the other of 50 fathoms. To be seen in Mr Hutton's rope-work, at the Saw-mill, Leith.

The above-mentioned cutter, which is a very strong and well built vessel, and remarkably fit for the Guinea, or fruit, or wine trade, and her inventary, which is full and complete, may be seen, with the conditions of sale, at any time during this or next week, by applying to Mr James Hamilton shoremaster of Leith.

JUDICIAL SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, under the authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th day of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

THE following Subjects, which belonged to the late JAMES BALCANQUALL of that Ilk:

The Lands of BALCANQUALL, including the Lands of Carnee and Carrinzion, with the Tiends and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Strathmiglo and shire of Fife; the free yearly rent whereof (after deduction of public burdens) is proven to be 215l. 1s. 2d. 9-12ths Sterling, which, being valued at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to L. 4946 8 3 3-12ths

ALSO the Feu-duties payable by the Vassals of the half of the Town and Lands of Newton of Balcanquall, lying in the adjoining parish of Arngosh, and shire aforesaid; which, after deducing the feu-duty payable by the common debtor to the Viscount of Stormont, as superior, extend to one merk Scots, which, being valued at twenty years purchase, is — 1 2 2 8-12ths

Upset-price. L. 4947 10 5 11-12ths

The lands of Balcanquall, &c. with the tiends, hold blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament. They consist of about 620 acres Scots measure, all arable, and capable of much improvement, lying within three miles of lime, and having marle and a free-stone quarry on the grounds.

A great part of the lands are already inclosed with double-faced ditches and stripes of planting, and the Mains of Balcanquall are inclosed with stone and lime dykes. The mansion-house is pleasantly situated upon a rising ground, commands an extensive prospect, and lies within four computed miles of Falkland and Kinross, and within six of Newburgh and Perth.

Andrew Senzior, tenant of the Mains, or Thomas Adamson in Newbigging, will show the lands.

The articles of roup and title-deeds will be seen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute clerk of Session; and for further particulars apply to Harry Davidson writer to the signet.

In the Counties of Ayr and Kirkcudbright.

To be exposed to public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon the 22d day of November 1784, betwixt the hours of four and seven afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to the deceased JAMES M'HARG of Keirs, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of KEIRS, comprehending the Lands of Over and Nether Bowgangs, Moss, and Burnfoot, lying in the parish of Straiton, and shire of Ayr; the proven gross yearly rent whereof is L. 129 16 8 8-12ths

From which there falls to be deduced, for the teinds, one fifth of the gross rent, being L. 25 19 4 1-12th

Schoolmaster's salary, 6 8 6-12ths — 26 6 0 7-12ths

Free yearly rent, L. 103 10 8 1-12th

And the proven value, at 23 years purchase, is L. 2381 5 2 1-12th

These lands are pleasantly situated upon the river of Doon, within eight miles of the town of Ayr, six of Maybole, and two of Dalmellington. They contain betwixt 800 and 900 acres Scots measure, great part of which is arable and excellent meadow land, mostly all inclosed and subdivided. They admit of great improvement, and abound with materials, as they contain inexhaustible mines of coal, and quarries of limestone, which can be wrought at an easy rate. There is a good mansion-house upon the lands, and some timber and planting.

The lands are held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

LOT II.—The Lands of CHANG and CAIRN, lying in the parish of Barr, and shire of Ayr; the proven gross yearly rent whereof is L. 98 3 2 6-12ths

From which there falls to be deduced, for the teinds, one fifth part of the gross rent, being L. 19 12 7 8-12ths

Schoolmaster's salary, 4 7 6-12ths — 19 17 3 2-12ths

Free yearly rent, L. 78 5 11 4-12ths

The proven value whereof, at 23 years purchase, is — L. 1870 16 8 9-12ths

The lands of Chang and Cairn are of considerable extent. They have never been measured, but are supposed to contain at least 2000 acres; the greatest part of them is best adapted to pasture, particularly for sheep, but the arable land is also considerable.

There is the greatest reason to believe that these lands contain very valuable mines of *lead*, trial having been made, and some ore turned out.

These lands are also held blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote for a member of Parliament for the county.

The teinds of the whole above-mentioned lands of Keirs, Chang, and Cairn, are valued, and are possessed under tack from the Deans of the Chapel Royal, for nineteen years after Martinmas 1780, for payment of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling of tack duty.

LOT III. SURPLUS RENTS payable out of lands in Galloway, let in tack by the Earl of Galloway to Mr M'Harg, and subset by him; the principal tack whereof is still current for three years after Whitsunday 1785. The free surplus rent arising from the subset is 102l. and the proven value thereof is — L. 320 0 0

The title-deeds, rentals, and articles of roup, may be seen in the office of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of session; and for further information application may be made to Andrew Blane writer to the signet, agent in the sale.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.——The price as follows: *viz.* 46 *s.* 6*d. per annum*, when sent by post; 40 *s.* 6*d.* when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3*d.*